

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but Influenced by NONE.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for
February last.

To the Writers against AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR so I presume, you would wish to be accounted; may I ask for your Motives to promote a Misunderstanding between Great-Britain and her distant Colonies?

What can induce you to exert the utmost of your Faculties, to draw down, if possible, the Vengeance of this Nation upon a Part of your Fellow Subjects, descended from the same Origin with yourselves, as fond of Liberty as you can be, and whose Example, were you born Americans, you most probably would be the first to follow. I judge so because you discover not less Indiscretion than the poor Americans, against whom you are constantly urging Violence and War.

They have acted wrong. So far I agree with you; but who was the Aggressor? They thought themselves good and loyal Subjects to the King, Englishmen, and obliged by every Tie to promote the common Interest of this Nation and themselves, preferably to any other; and acted so from the first peopling of their Country, till mistaken and misguided Conduct at Home, urged them to the dire Necessity of appearing otherwise. They clear their Sovereign of a Thought to their Disadvantage.

What Good then can you propose, Gentlemen, by creating Divisions where Union is indispensibly necessary? The King of Great-Britain is King of Ireland, and King of America. The Parliament of Great-Britain is the Parliament of Ireland, and the Parliament of America, they have so determined, and know perfectly well at what Time and by what Means they became so, and divided with their Sovereign, his sovereign and legislative Authority. Let us for a Moment lay aside our Prejudices both on one Side and the other; and dismissing the Question of Right, enquire into what is proper.

Is the Friendship or Enmity of two Millions of People with whom we trade, who take from us most of the Manufactures they use, who send us raw Materials in return, which we must otherwise purchase with ready Money; who call you Fathers, Brothers, Fellow Subjects, and own themselves Englishmen. I say, is the Friendship or Enmity of such a People to be regarded or not? If many Thousands of our Poor earn their Bread by means of such a Commerce, were it even with the lowest of the Sons of Adam, much less with Britons, ought we for a Shadow to sacrifice so essential an Advantage? But this Advantage will be most certainly sacrificed, if the End you seem to aim at is obtained.

Can Britain safely spare Fifty Thousand Men, Sailors and Soldiers, to reduce a People actuated with Sentiments of Liberty, and possessed of British Freedom, of ten Times their Number? Why will you urge the un-

equal War? You know the Sum of indisputable Evidence that has been produced before an august Tribunal; and you must know, that if military Measures are pursued, the Consequence must be alike fatal to Britain, whether England or America is victorious.

Should the Colonies submit without a Stroke; will not the Disgust they have entertained, and the Opinion they have admitted that they are no longer a free People, always prompt them to look at an Emancipation from an alien Power?

Should they prove victorious, repel the Power sent to reduce them; or should they by Offers of Land, of which they have plenty, of Security from Punishments or Dishonour, which are in their Power, debauch not only private Men, but many of your Officers to forego their Duty, where are you then?

That France has many Emissaries amongst us is not to be doubted; my Countrymen consider the Game the French are now playing.

Twenty or Thirty Thousand Spaniards now surround the Frontiers of Portugal; they have committed no Hostilities, but are ready for Action.

If Great-Britain breaks with her Colonies, no doubt but Portugal will be attacked; if Spain succeeds, a vast Addition is made to the Family Compact.

If we send our Contingent of 6000 Men, France sends twice as many, and the War becomes general.

Great-Britain then stands alone against her Colonies, against Spain, against France, and without one Ally to help her, except Portugal, who cannot help herself.

Instead of the Commerce that poured in upon us during the late War, and enabled England to bear up against the greatest Part of Europe, we shall have none that is beneficial, none but where the Balance of Trade will be against us.

America supplied us with Men, Ships, Provisions; with Goods the Produce of our Enemies, with Money likewise from their Mines, while the parent Countries were reduced to extreme Distress.

All this will be reversed, if we fatally embark in a Quarrel with America, and a Quarrel, for what? For less than a Shadow.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the Doctrine of virtual Representation, like other Mysteries, is intelligible only to those who are in the Secret, the Right of taxing the Colonies, I am persuaded, must depend upon more obvious Principles, or the British Legislature would never have determined that Question in the Affirmative. But let the Question of Right be now admitted, the Expediency or Inexpediency of enforcing that Right remains still to be considered; and this, I think, at this Crisis, is a Question of more Importance than the

former; as, in all Probability, if it can be amicably settled, the former Question will never again be renewed.

In common Life it is often seen, that when two Neighbours warmly contest a certain Point, if one frankly gives up the Thing in Dispute, the other, when he has cooled is as ready to return it, and both for the future become better Friends, and better Neighbours. Why therefore may it not be so in Matters of public Concern? I do not yet despair of seeing this Observation confirmed by the reciprocal Friendship of his Majesty's loyal Subjects in Great-Britain and America.

Those in America will be more ready to give what may be demanded of them, in their own Way; and the British Ministry will for the future be more cautious of demanding what may be necessary in any new and unprecedented Manner. A Behaviour like this will cement Friendship, and the Trade, that has suffered a small Interruption, will like Plants that have sustained some slight Depression, rise and shoot forth with the greater Vigour.

Were the true Interests of the British Government to be impartially pursued, all Prejudices apart, and the Wealth and Prosperity of the whole wide extended Empire to be comprised in one single View, great Latitude would be allowed the Colonies in this universal System of Commerce, as the principal Part of their Gains must be drawn from very remote Countries, which in the general Revolution, with a very little Management, might be made to center at last in Great-Britain, not in Balance of Trade to the British Merchants only, but in additional Duties to the British Revenue.

In the ordinary Course of private Business, the Merchant always gives the Preference to the steady Trader, who takes off his Hands the greatest Quantity of Goods, and keeps his Eye open to throw every collateral Advantage that does not effect himself, into his Customers Hands, the better to enable him to make good his Payments. If this be thought good Policy in private Trade, it were at least as eligible, as some other late Projects, to make Trial of it in a more extensive and national Commerce.

While the Americans continue to traffic in British Goods, immense Quantities of which they are known to have taken off, when their Trade was less confined than at present, the ministerial Policy should be, to open their Commerce, wherever there was a Mart to be found to vend them, throughout the Universe.

I know that this Proposition will make some Men's Blood run cold: The East-India Company will be startled; the West-India Planters will take Fire; and in general every Man whose private Interest would be at all affected, will catch the Alarm, and cry out against the Iniquity of this enlarged System of Commerce, in which the Americans are to be equal Sharers with other British Subjects: And yet, whatever Minister shall arise, and direct his Administration

ministration upon this infallible Principle of national Policy, will augment the national Wealth, increase the Revenue, enrich the British Manufacturer, give Bread to the Labourer, and spread universal Cheerfulness over the whole Face of this happy Land.

I know it were in vain to enter at present into a nice Disquisition of so extensive a Subject: The Time is not yet come, when the Glory of Great-Britain, like the Splendor of ancient Tyre, shall astonish the World; when her Merchants shall be Princes, and her Traffickers the Honourable of the Earth.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

T. T—D.

To Mr. RIND.

S I R,

OBSEVING that you introduce your GAZETTE with a Piece already sufficiently public, considering the Tenderness of it's Resolves, and on a Subject that would redound more to the Credit of this Colony to be silent upon: If it cannot be forgotten, at this Time, Humanity dictates to suggest to you that the Christian Religion (which hope we all practise, as well as profess) teaches us to forget Injuries, and the Laws of our Country direct, that no Man shall be punished for any Crime for which he has undergone a Trial, and further direct, that in giving Testimony on Facts, the whole Truth shall be told, and for very good Reasons, because in a partial Discovery thereof, Circumstances may be concealed that would greatly alleviate the Guilt of the part discovered, tho' literally true, which I presume will be thought the Case with respect to a certain Archibald Ritchie, in the heinous Crime for which he was arraigned, condemned, but not executed (in that there was Mercy) when it is told, that it can be made fully to appear, from undoubted good Testimony, that at or about the Time he made his ill judged Declaration at Richmond Court-house, he also declared his Abhorrence of the Stamp-Act, and his strong Attachments to Virginia, by asserting, that tho' he was not born here, he looked upon himself to be naturalized by his Connections, and that he would go as great Lengths to serve his Country as any Man could reasonably expect, but that it was too much to expect him to make a Sacrifice of £. 2800 Sterling to the Good of his Country, as he had a good Wife, and Five tender Babes, depending on his Care for Sustenance, that he should be sorry to see want; but that if any Number of Gentlemen would agree to take the Grain he had provided to load his Vessels at the Price it cost, with the Charges of bringing it together, he would forego all the Advantages of Profit he expected, and let his Ship lie and rot where she was, if Circumstances did not alter before that could happen, to give an Opportunity of making use of her (for at the Time a Report gained general Credit that L—d C—lv—I had given Orders to seize all Vessels not cleared out with Stamped Paper): This, it may be thought, ought to soften a tender Breast in the Consideration of his Guilt, for I am not about to justify him, as I sincerely blame him for what he did; yet from Sentiments, I hope justifiable, if not commendable, knowing him to have Merit in many Respects, would gladly soften that Rancour that seems to be endeavour'd to be deeply rooted against him, by such repeated Publications of his Fault, as such Impressions are much easier fixed (especially on weak Minds) than erased, and by such a Mode some desperate Wretch may be prompted to commit an Act that would shock every true hearted Son of Liberty; at a Time too, when universal Concord ought to reign among us, which I sincerely recommend with a general

Benevolence to each other, and a thankful Gratitude to our royal Sovereign for taking off the Chains of Slavery, and restoring us to that Favour and Protection which is the Birthright of all the free-born Subjects of Britain.

Williamsburg, May 30.

NORFOLK, 25th April, 1766.

To Colonel RICHARD BLAND.

S I R,

WHEN the LIBERTY of a State is in Danger, the Man surely deserves well of his Country, who is instrumental in removing the impending Evil; but as the Means are various, we believe none preferable to reasonable Conviction: In this glorious Undertaking, you have eminently distinguished yourself, by your Treatise, entitled, An Enquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies; and should the Legislature of Great-Britain, at any Time hereafter, by the Dim of Power, make Inroads on our Privileges, your Merit will still remain conspicuous.—It is with the greatest Pleasure we have followed your Investigations, from the first Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, afterwards confirmed by King James to the Company upon the same Terms; the Establishment of legislative Authority in 1621, the Letter of the 22d July from the Lords of the Privy Council, the Protest in April 1642, the Answer given to our Act of Assembly by King Charles on the 5th July, 1644, the glorious Terms we made with the Parliament Commissioners, proclaiming King Charles the Second, restoring the Royal Authority 1659, and the Charter obtained of him 1676: These, Sir, we deem the Ground-work of our Constitution, and for your Perspicuity in the Delineation thereof, the SONS of LIBERTY beg you will accept of their hearty Thanks, and best Wishes: The Laws of GOD and NATURE justify us in our Attempts to preserve intire that Constitution, formed to us by our Ancestors, at the Expence of their Blood and Treasure, to the End that Posterity may know we despised a mean Submission.—Concurring with you in Opinion that the Parliament may have Power to carry their—Acts into Execution, but no Right.

We have the Honour, as Delegates from the Norfolk SONS of LIBERTY, to be

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servants.

To the above Letter Colonel BLAND returned the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Approbation of my Enquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies, by the NORFOLK SONS of LIBERTY, which you have been pleased to transmit to me in the politest Terms, does me a very singular and unexpected Honour, and demands my most sincere Acknowledgments, which I beg Leave to return them, with all the Feelings of the warmest Gratitude.

Their uniting to defend the glorious Cause of LIBERTY, must give every true Friend of the Colonies, the highest Sentiments of their public Virtue: And tho' we have the strongest Assurance, that the violent Attacks made upon our civil Rights, by a late arbitrary and oppressive Minister, will soon be removed; yet the noble Resolutions entered into by the NORFOLK SONS of LIBERTY, against the detestable Stamp-Act, will remain lasting Monuments of their patriotic Spirit and Love to their Country.

I am, with particular Regard to yourselves, and the deepest Respect to all the Members of your Association,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged and very humble Servant,

RICHARD BLAND.

Jordan's, May 8,
1766.

Mr. RIND.

BE pleased to insert the following in your next GAZETTE, and you will oblige the Author, and Others.

Eastern Shore, May 16, 1766.

Mr. PRINTER,

YOU have my Thanks, and my Countrymen my Congratulations, on Account of the Freedom of the Press we now enjoy. So long as you continue to perform your Engagements to the Public, I doubt not you will meet with very generous Encouragement. LIBERTY can never exist, where every Thing designed for public Inspection, must (as was our unfortunate Case in Time past) receive an Imprimatur from a private Quarter.

I little thought I shou'd ever give you any Trouble in this Way; yet I cannot help also showing my Opinion, when I see a Set of Men, who, I think, have deserv'd well of their Country, publicly censur'd, (in the Supplement of the Virginia Gazette of the 2d Instant) by one who signs himself a Friend of Liberty.

The People he writes against, (if I can extract his Meaning out of a very obscure and confused Diction) are those honest Country Magistrates, who have done their Duty by administering Justice, as formerly; without paying any Regard to a late Act of Parliament, which they thought oppressive and unconstitutional.

"They ought (he says) to give the Reasons of their Conduct; and also the Authority by which they Act." The present Crisis is without Example in British History. I shall not therefore endeavour to justify the Conduct of those Magistrates, by searching for Precedents. Opposition to Measures has often happened; particular Laws have been complain'd of, and the Odium they have incurred has occasioned a Repeal. Witness the Jew-Act in our Days: But Opposition to the very Authority of Parliament is a new Thing.—The Parliament by their Authority enacted the Stamp-Law; this all America agreed in opposing.—Why? Because the Power enacting it, had no such legislative Authority over us.—As FREEMEN, and as BRITONS, we have an undoubted Right to our Liberty and Property.—A Submission to the Stamp-Law would have deprived us of our Liberty and Property.—This has been demonstrated by many Writers, from the clearest Principles: This our Representatives in Assembly declared, and this our pretended Friend of Liberty acknowledges.—Every Man therefore in this Colony, had a Right in his separate Department, to rise up and deny the binding Efficacy of the Stamp-Act, without the least Colour of assuming a legislative Authority; or determining for the Public a Charge of this Sort, must of Course appear, not only groundless, but ill-natur'd and malicious.

But this sage Friend of Liberty goes on to observe, that, "if it be the Opinion of this Colony, that the Courts of Justice should be immediately opened, their Meaning cannot be so well expressed as by their Representatives."—True!—But I would be glad to know who is to convene our Representatives, and when? Can they assemble themselves without incurring the Appellation of, a lawless Convention? And has not the P-l-t of our political Bark solemnly sworn to enforce the Act, and consequently would not have concurred in any Measures to remove it?—This has been the Case in respect to our present Representatives.—But I should be glad to ask this Friend of Liberty, What our last Assembly was dissolved for? What Orders did they make?

make? What Resolves did they agree to? Glorious and Immortal ones indeed! Liberty and their Resolves can only perish together.— They resolved that the Stamp Act was unjust and unconstitutional, was subversive of our Rights and Liberty, and could not be binding on the Inhabitants of this Colony. Why then are these Magistrates and Officers censured by this Writer, who disregarded the Act, and proceeded with Business? For, if it would have been wrong to have stopped Business, if the Act had never been made; so it was equally wrong to stop Business when the Act could never be binding.—Never to be made and never to effect, appear to me in this Case, to produce the same Consequences.

But now let us suppose for a Moment, that our Representatives had resolved nothing about the Matter; or rather, to oblige this Friend of Liberty, let us suppose they had lent their Authority to support the Act: In what Light, even under such Circumstances as those, are we to view the Conduct of those Persons who should dare to oppose it, and proceed in discharging the Duties of their several Offices, without paying the least Regard to it?

All Power delegated by the People to their Rulers is limited to a certain End. To our Representatives we have granted the Power of making Laws for us. Had they therefore enacted a Stamp Law, and had it obtained the Royal Sanction, as our Constitution required, we must have submitted to it; but had they resolved that the Parliament of Great-Britain had a Right to enact it, they would have exceeded the Power we have granted them; which reaches only to making of Laws, and not to the making Legislators. In such a Case, our Representatives must necessarily have forfeited the Power they were vested with; because they would have grossly violated, and abused the End for which that Power was given; and every Man in the Colony would still have a Right to dispute the Validity of the Act, and to oppose it.

When Grievances happen, Redress ought to be sought in a constitutional Way; but should that Way be obstructed, What is to be done? Acquiesce in humble Silence! Eternal Infamy blast the Wretch who preaches this Doctrine to Free-born Britons!—*Magna Charta* was not obtained by such Means. Altho' I am far from comparing the present, to the troublesome Times of *Magna Charta*; yet if we are at any Time to be actuated by a Dread of Tyranny, adieu to LIBERTY and PROPERTY! We shall then be truly fit to become *Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water*.

To this Friend of Liberty then, who demands by what Authority Magistrates have proceeded with Business: I answer, that they acted agreeable to the Spirit of the Resolves of our House of Burgesses: And that what was done, was a natural Consequence of their Resolves. Thus, in whatever Point of View we consider the Conduct of these Magistrates and Officers who proceeded with Business, they evidently appear to have acted consistently: To have acted nobly, and as it became the Friends of Liberty and their Country. They have dared to despise Power, when that Power was opposed to Liberty. While supported by these Considerations, they have Reason to despise the weak Attempts of this Friend of Liberty, as well as the intended Sarcasm of a certain Gentleman, who was pleased to call them, *The wise Men of the East*.—I wish the worst I could say of that Gentleman, would be to call him *One of the wise Men of Gotham*. But there is a Character more odious than that of a Fool, which that Gentleman is entitled to; and which it would be a Piece of Injustice in me to deprive him of.

Let us not always rest satisfied that a *British* Parliament will relieve us: Let not their Lenity be our sole Dependence. No *American* then could claim any Merit on that Score. Had we tamely submitted, Would the Justice of our Cause have procured us Relief?—The Relief they have given is professedly for their own Sakes, not ours.

I shall leave this Friend of Liberty to reconcile it to himself for admitting that the Law in Question "tended to deprive us of "our Liberty and Property;" and yet publicly censure a noble Few for opposing it. When a *British* Patriot says, "*I rejoice that America has resisted*," What *American* is there that has contended, even for a virtual Submission, that must not blush, that must not be covered with Confusion?

These Gentlemen have my Thanks for their spirited and upright Conduct, and doubt not but every true Friend to his Country will cordially join with me.

I conclude, Mr. Printer, with this Motto, *Qui cogi potest nescit mori.*

Yours, &c.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

On Sunday last arrived at Hampton, the *Eagle*, Capt. James Ewing, in 5 Weeks from Glasgow, who brings with him London Papers, which contain a Confirmation of the agreeable News inserted in our Gazette of the 16th Instant, to wit, That the King had been graciously pleased to give his Royal Assent to the Repeal of the Stamp-Act on the 18th of March last, which was the Day after it had passed the House of Lords.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity at Princess-Anne, to another in this City.

"The King gave his Assent to the Repeal of the Stamp-Act the 18th of March, the Day after it passed the House of Lords. This Account we have by a Scotch Ship in Five Weeks from some Place in Scotland, who brought London Papers, which I saw."

On Saturday last, the Lady of his Honour the Governor, and his Son, Francis Fauquier, junior, Esq; embark'd for England on board the *Randolph*, Capt. Walker.

The *Northern Mail* is not yet arrived. Entered in the Upper District of JAMES RIVER.

May 16. Peggy, David Andrew, from Greenock, with European Goods.

17. Peggy, Robert Allanby, from Philadelphia, 80 Tons of Salt.

24. Virginia, Alexander Thompson, from Glasgow, via Rotterdam, in Ballast.

24. Betsey, John Gillies, from Glasgow, via Rotterdam, Ballast.

Cleared.

May 15. George, Peter Paterfon, for Glasgow, with 442 Hhds. of Tobacco, 12,000 Staves, 15 Walnut Plank, 3 Dozen Handspikes, and 1 Hhd. of Rum.

20. Bowler, William Philipson, for Madeira, 1530 Bushels of Wheat, 37 Casks of Pease, 11 Casks of Bread, 32 Bags of Corn, and 23 Barrels of Flour.

22. Randolph, Robert Walker, for London, 463 Hhds. of Tobacco, 23 Hhds. of Skins, 1 Hhd. of Ginfeng, 9000 Staves, and 1 Cask of Wine.

27. Theodorick, John McNabb, for London, 270 Hhds. of Tobacco, 7741 Feet of Oak Plank, 12,140 Staves, 150 Feet of Walnut Plank, and 350 Feet of Square Timber.

Advertisements.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Bills of Lading, and all other Blanks, may be had of WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the CAPITOL. GENTLEMEN may also be supplied with all Sorts of Blank Books; and old Books are neatly and expeditiously Bound, at a reasonable Rate.

YORICK,

WILL Cover Mares at *Marske*, near Richmond Court-House, for Five Pounds, and Five Shillings, the Money paid down to JOHN CRAGGS.

YORICK is sufficiently distinguished to Sportsmen by his extraordinary Performances on the Turf, having won every Purse in Virginia, and had two Forfeits for the only Matches that were made on him: He is now six Years old, is a deep Sorrel, well marked with White, Fifteen Hands and an Half high, and Master of any Weight, being of as just Proportions and high Form as any Horse whatever, and his Blood of the highest Esteem in England. He was got by *Morton's Traveller*, out of a Daughter of *Blaze*, that was got by the *Devonshire Childers*, his Grand Dam was *Jenny Cameron*, she was got by *Cuddy*, a Son of *Fox*, out of a high bred Mare of Mr. *Whitty's*, and won a Lady's Plate at *Lincoln* in 1748.

NORFOLK Borough, May 24, 1766.

To be SOLD here, on Thursday the 5th of June,

ABOUT Fifty Hogsheads of Choice good Proof *West-India* RUM, Thirty Barrels of good *Muscovado* Sugar, several Casks of Lump and Double Refined Sugar, some good Coffee, excellent Indigo, Chocolate, Sugar Candy, and some European Goods.

Part of the above on Credit of Six Months, with Bond and Security if required; and the Remainder for ready Money.

The SALE to begin about XI o'Clock.

FOUND in the main Street in *Williamsburg*, about the Middle of April last, a Pair of green EAR-RINGS, set in Gold, and a white Stone BROACH, Silver set, in a Fish-skin Case.

The Owner may have them by applying to the Printer of this Paper, paying the Charge of Advertising, and some Gratuity to the Person who found them.

ABOUT 13 Years ago, one *Jasper Trickett*, by Trade a File Smith, left *Sheffield* in England, unknown to his Parents, and it is supposed went over to Ireland, and from thence in a Merchant Ship to Virginia, where they have since heard he was settled as an Overseer to some Gentleman. If the said *Jasper Trickett* is alive, and will write to his Relations, he will give them general Satisfaction, and may perhaps hear of something to his Advantage by applying to the Subscriber in *Williamsburg*.

JOHN WARRINGTON.

RAN away from the Subscriber in *Williamsburg*, on the 29th of this Instant, JAMES STUART, an Apprentice, by Trade a Wheel Wright, 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and not very sturdy, of a fair Complexion, with a thin long Face, and black Eyes; he has a very roguish Look, slow of Speech, and very furlly. He wears a brown Wig. What other Things he may have on can't be described. It is supposed he will endeavour to get on board some Vessel, or make out of the Colony.

Whoever apprehends him, and secures him so that his Master may get him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows.

DANIEL HOYE.

N. B. It is probable he has a forged Register of his Age, that will free him in July, 1766.

King and Queen, May 24, 1766.
ALL Persons indebted to the
 Subscriber, are hereby required to pay
 their respective Accounts immediately, or
 they will be sued without farther Notice.
 THOMAS METCALFE.

STRAYED or Stolen from my Planta-
 tion in Chesterfield, the 5th of October last,
 a light roan Horse, very remarkable for
 changing his Colour in the Spring, branded
 on the Buttock TF, (join'd in one.)
 Any Person that will bring the said Horse
 to me, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS
 Reward, from
 EDWARD WILKINSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, 21st May, 1766.
HIS Honor the Governor, with the
 Advice of his Majesty's Council,
 having this Day been pleased to
 honor me with his Commission, appointing
 me TREASURER of this Colony till
 the End of the next Session of Assembly, in
 the Room of JOHN ROBINSON, Esq; de-
 ceased, I take this Method of notifying the
 same to the Publick. I shall immediately
 enter upon the Duties of my Office, most
 cordially disposed, and with a firm unalter-
 able Resolution, to exert my utmost Endeav-
 ours to do equal Justice to my Country,
 and to the Memory of my late worthy Pre-
 decessor. As I understand, for I have not
 yet had Time to examine the State of the
 Treasury, that many Sheriffs, as well as
 Others, are greatly in Arrear, I hereby call
 upon them in the warmest and most earnest
 Manner, to come to immediate Settlements,
 and hope, for the future, that they will regu-
 larly account with the Treasury at the
 several Times prescribed by Law; other-
 wise, however averse my natural Disposition
 may be to any Kind of Rigour, the Duty
 of my Office, and the Justice which is due
 to my Country, will constrain me to use
 every Method to enforce a Compliance.

I am very sensible, that nothing less than
 a faithful conscientious Discharge of my Du-
 ty in this important Office, can or ought to
 entitle me to the Countenance of my Coun-
 trymen, whose well known Inclinations to
 Justice, I am persuaded, will induce them
 to suspend their Opinions of my Conduct,
 if it should hereafter, in any Instance, be
 impeach'd, till I have an Opportunity of
 explaining it to those, who have a Right to
 call upon me. If I should be fortunate
 enough to give the wish'd for Satisfaction to
 the Publick, I shall think myself extremely
 happy, and own that I then shall not be
 without some Hopes of being continued in
 the Office.
 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

Treasurer.

It may be necessary, for the Satisfaction
 of my Clients, at present at least, to assure
 them, that my engaging in this Office, shall
 in no Sort abate my usual Attention to the
 Business, which they have been pleased to
 favour me with.
 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

ALL Persons who have any Claims
 against the Estate of WILLIAM
 CORRIDAN, deceased, are desired
 to make them known to the Subscriber be-
 fore the first Day of August next, to prevent
 any Disputes that may hereafter arise.
 JAMES MITCHELL.

**T O B E S O L D ,
 A T T H E
 MARLBOROUGH BREWERY,**

STRONG BEER and PORTER
 at Eighteen Pence, and ALE at a Shil-
 ling a Gallon, Virginia Currency, in Cask,
 equal in Goodness to any that can be imported
 from any Part of the World: As nothing but
 the genuine best Malt and Hops will be used,
 without any Mixture or Substitute whatsoever;
 which, if the many Treatises of Brewing pub-
 lished in Great-Britain, did not mention to be
 frequently used there, the Experience of those
 who have drank those Liquors imported from
 thence, would point out to be the Case, from their
 pernicious Effects.

The severe Treatment we have lately received
 from our Mother-Country, would, I should think,
 be sufficient to recommend my Undertaking (tho'
 I should not be able to come up to the English
 Standard, which I don't question constantly to do)
 yet, as I am satisfied, that the Goodness of every
 Commodity is it's best Recommendation, I princi-
 pally rely upon that for my Success; and my own
 Interest, having expended near Eight Thousand
 Pounds, to bring my Brewery to it's present State,
 is the best Security I can give the Public to assure
 them of the best Usage, without which, such an
 Undertaking cannot be supported with Credit.

The Casks to be paid for at the Rate of Four
 Shillings for Barrels, Five Shillings for those be-
 tween Forty and Fifty Gallons, and a Penny the
 Gallon for all above Fifty Gallons; but if they
 are returned in good Order and Sweet, by having
 been well Scalded as soon as emptied, the Price of
 them shall be returned or discounted.

Any Person who sends Bottles and Corks, may
 have them carefully filled and corked with Beer
 or Porter, at Six Shillings, or with Ale at Four
 Shillings the Dozen. I expect in a little Time to
 have a constant Supply of Bottles and Corks, and
 if I meet the Encouragement I hope for, propose
 setting up a Glass-House for making Bottles, and
 to provide proper Vessels to deliver to such Cust-
 omers as favour me with their Orders, such Li-
 quors as they direct, at the several Landings they
 desire, being determined to give them all the Sa-
 tisfaction in the Power of

Their most Humble Servant,
 J. MERCER.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. Kinner's,
 on the 27th of November last, in Northum-
 berland County, a large Strawberry Roan
 Horse, branded on the near Buttock HA,
 (join'd in one) has a Blaze Face, his hind
 Feet are white, has several white Spots on
 his Buttock, &c. paces and canters well.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Sub-
 scriber, living in Westmoreland County, shall
 have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward,
 and all reasonable Charges, paid by
 GEORGE W. SPOONER.

May 12, 1766.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscri-
 ber in Williamsburg, on the 24th of De-
 cember last, a small bright bay Horse,
 branded on the near Buttock RC. I believe
 he is much Crest-fallen, trots well, and has
 good Courage. He formerly was the Prop-
 erty of Capt. Edward Power of New-Kent Coun-
 ty, for several Years.

Whoever delivers the said Horse to the
 Subscriber, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS
 Reward.

DANIEL BAXTER.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber's FERRY on Poto-
 mack River, opposite to Cedar-Point, in
 Maryland, is kept in good Order, Boats,
 Hands, &c. The said Ferry is 24 Miles dis-
 tant from Westmoreland Court-House, 12 from
 King-George, 25 from Stafford, from Leeds-
 Town 15, from Port-Royal 12, from Frederick-
 burg 34. He also keeps a House of Enter-
 tainment for Travellers, where GENTLEMEN
 will meet with good Usage and a ready Pas-
 sage.
 GEORGE W. SPOONER.

P. S. Travellers are desired not to regard
 William Davis and his Wife, who keep a
 Tippling-House about 3 Miles from the said
 Ferry, for I have been credibly inform'd
 (thro' Prejudice to me) they make a con-
 stant Practice of turning Gentlemen out of
 their Way.
 G. W. S.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by WILLIAM RIND, at
 the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the
 CAPITOL, in WILLIAMSBURG,

CONSIDERATIONS

**ON THE
 PROPRIETY
 OF IMPOSING**

T A X E S

IN THE

BRITISH COLONIES,

For the Purpose of raising a REVENUE,
 by ACT of PARLIAMENT.

This Pamphlet is universally allowed, by the
 very best Judges, to be the most masterly Per-
 formance, in Vindication of the Rights of the
 Colonies, and stating the Nature of that Juris-
 diction which Great-Britain has over them,
 according to it's Constitution, the Rules of Justice
 and Prudence, and the Relation subsisting between
 them, that has appeared among all the numerous
 judicious Productions of the most able Writers
 that have exerted themselves upon this alarming
 Occasion. And as this Author has shewn himself
 to be perfectly acquainted with the Laws and
 Constitution of England, as well as the Rights
 of the Colonies, and has, in the clearest Manner
 stated the Facts, and deduced his Conclusions from
 the most solid and unexceptionable Principles; it
 is not doubted but it will do great Service both
 in America and England, by clearing the most
 weighty Subject that ever the Nation had under
 Consideration, of the Difficulties with which it
 was attended, and shewing both the People of
 England and America, the Limits of their
 Rights.

The Author of the above Pamphlet is
 a Native of Maryland, was educated in Eng-
 land, and bred at the Temple; and is at present
 one of the most celebrated CIVILIANS on this
 Continent.

THE Publisher of this GA-
 ZETTE, will esteem it as a
 Favour, if those Gentlemen who
 have obliged him by taking in Sub-
 scriptions, will return him a List
 of them by the first Opportunity,
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